BUSINESS NOTICES.

Boots and Shoes at retail, calculated Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys, Misses and Children—a most scellent assortment, neat and cheap. Who does not want nob! Please call and eramine. They will be freely bown, and we think it will be your interest to buy at v3 T. Bush & Co.

We would call attention to the large sale of Boots and Shore this day, at 10 o'clock, at the store of A D GALE, No. 232 Pearl at, to close up a number of consignments upon which advances have been made. Catalogues and goods ready for examination at 8 o'clock. Store 225 Pearl et.

FOURTH JULY-Ladies, Mr. MILLER, in Canal-st., has the largest, handsomest and best assort ment of Gatter Boots, of all the fashionable colors. Shippers Ties, and Toilet Shippers, Misses' and Children's Gatte Boots and Shoes, of all kinds and prines, to be had in New York. We can recommend our lady readers to this stor in particular, having, from the female members of our owning, and their friends, heard the articles highly apoke of which came from J. B. Millian's 134 Canal-st.

MILL, the enterprising, popular Canilla, of 377 Broads who enjoys a most can wable reputation for his waperior B for gentlemen, and the low price at which he sells the has just imported from France a splendid article of Gatt for the ladies, which are sure to become that the contract of SOMETHING NEW FOR THE LADIES .- CAhas just imported from France a splendid article of Gatters for the ladies, which are sure to become the ton. The Gatters are made of the finest French culf-skin, and are of the most elegant and varied coors. If the new costume should become popular, these new sizes of Gatters for ladies will be most excellently well adapted for it. Call and see them.

NOT ONLY CHEAP BUT GOOD.-Gaiters of the heat French patent leather, that will not crack, it the kind WATKINS, 114 Fulton-st, gives his customers, he does not pretend to sell less than cost; but he takes care in pairons get the worth of their money. | e22 MSTu&Th

BOOTMAKER'S UNION, 82 Nassau-st.-Citizens and strangers are invited to call and examine the fine stock of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters offered for sale at the Bootmaker's Union, \$2 Nassan-st. j25 6t\*

The reputation of the cheap Boot and Shoe Depôt, 14 Ann-st., is bounded on the North by the Artic Ocean, South by the Atlantic, East by the Bay of Fundy, and West by the Rocky Mountains. The whole population (barring the Indusary) within those limits, admit that Jones is without a competitor in his line.

NOTICE-FOURTH OF JULY .- Gentlemen wishing a splendid pair of Shors for the occasion, can fine them, made of the genume French Patent Leather, war-ranted not to crack, at McGEARY's, of Maiden-lane. The prices are moderate. Call and see them.

It is important for strangers to know

that the majority of our citizens go to HIRAM ANDERSON's Bowery, for good, handsome, and particularly cheap Imperial Three-Ply, Patent Tayestry, Ingrain Carpenting, Rugs, Floor Gil Cloths, Table Covers, Window Shades, Ac., and thereby save at least 25 per cent. THE WHOLE UNION OF ONE OPINION !-

The constant succession of orders from all sections of the country received at GREEN's Establishment, I Astor Hom proves that upon whatever questions the North and Sournay differ, they agree in considering the Sharts made by in the most elegant fits to be obtained in the United States. No relicts of the loved and lost are more prized by the living than a truthful picture of our deared departed friends. Then who will not secure one of Rootinmintable Crayon Daynerrostypes, taken only at their Gallery, 3G Broadway. Process patented. M. A. & S. Roothave the sole right of the Middle, Southern, and Wester States. Operators are cautioned against any infringement

With all my heart .- I do not wish to press you into an argument against the principle of advertising, which is, and always has been a true principle—to it would hardly comport with my profession were I to allow erroneous opinions on this subject to go abroad unanswered As you give it up. I have no more to say.

V. B. P. Tribuno Buildings, June 30.

BARNUM's MUSEUM .- Air! fresh air! is the universal cry! You can get it at Barnum's, and all the aniusement thrown in. Those who have not been there have no idea what a cool place it is. Mass Chapman takes a Benefit this evening, and "The Bold Dragoons," followed by the marvelous feats of Javelli, Herr Cline and Larieu, insure a good house.

UNDERSHIRTS .- A really desirable article

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.—HITCHCOCK & LEADBRATER, 34 Broadway, corner of Leonardat have been reducing the price of their large and beautistude of thin Summer goods, and are now selling some of
the most elegant French missluss, salk tissues, groandines,
bargers, &c., for less than the actual cost of importation,
and ladies can now perfect their wardiobes from as good an
assertment as has been in the city this senson, at about half
the usual cost. Gentlemen will also find their little wants
in that line, as sloves, handkerchiefs, cravats, hostery, &c.,
very cheap there. GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS .-- HITCH-

DRAB BEAVER, PANAMA, and STRAW HATE, of almost imperceptable helitness, refreshing to the wearer in this season of warmth, can be obtained at Hanta's extensive Hat and Cap establishment, 106 Canalest. He is selling off his Sommer Hats at reduced prices. Call on BANTA, 106 Canal st.—you can get summer Hats almost at

THE CHEAP JOHNNYS .- Cheap Johnnys, Jummys and Tommys have horeteriore confined their attention to the pin and cheap fancy article line, but recently the have grown more adventurous, and a few of the specimen have embarked in the Hat trade. Beware of them. The talk "cheap, "but a purchase from them will be the deares kind of experience. When you want a Hat, call on KNos of 126 Fulton-st. He never decrease a costomer, but all ways soils the best article that can be manufactured, at very triling advance on its cost. Call, and look at his anger'd Summer Hat, the isometable Rock's Mountain Beaver

GENIN'S SUMMER EQUIPMENTS .- Beside an infinite variety of dress and undress Hats and Caps home made and Parasau, for the promenade and the manage. GENIN'S Show Reoms display all the latest Paris and London styles of Canes, Ladies' Raling Whips, and superbly mounted Samnier Undredlas. GENIN, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

The HAT FINISHERS' UNION, 11 Parkrow, for style and quality of preduction cannot be approached by any other establishment. Their pride is in their business, and the great superiority of their goods is gaining for them an immense celebrity.

N. B.—The increasing patronage which flows in upon the union has induced trucky speculators to fileth their name of "Union" for the purpose of deceiving those friendly to their principles. However of them. The true Union store is located at 11 Parks row, apposite the Astor House.

Housekeepers, and all others, in want of Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. WILLARD's old established Warersons, 190 Chathamest, cerner of Mulberry-st, where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line, ever ofered to the public, counsisting of Feathers, Beds, Mattrosses, &c. Patent Screw Bedsteads and Cots, wholesale and retail. 193 in FuFha88

FISK'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES. Fisk's Patent Metallic Burial Cases.

Erract of a letter received by the Proprietors, dated

"New-Haven, June 17, 1851-28

"One week ago last Sabbath, I took charge of the funeral
of Rev P. Rowe's wife, who died three weeks before that
time. The corpse was brought from Boston the Friday before the funeral. (Much of the time, owing to the Case
being exposed to the rays of the sun, it was carried into the
Church, where there was a serion preached on the occasion to an over-crowded house, and there was not the least
color from the body, any more thangthere would have been
from a sire, of wood 2. This body was in one of Fish's
Pacent Letallic Burial Cases, and the result controverts all
"e-malicious assertions of interested parties regarding their
utility for transportation or ordinary burial. The prices
bring them within the reach of all who can afford a mahogany coffin. Sales room 28 Broadway.

W. M. HAYNOND, Agent.

To our READERS .- You have no reason

to complain now of being annoyed with rats, nice, cock-roaches, bedbugs, &c. for Costar has an Exterminator that is sure and infallible. It leaves no suell or missance jvi M\* Costan's Exterminator Depot, 646 Broadway, N. Y.

OXYGENATED BITTERS .- The efficacy of this modicine in cases of Dyspepsia, Asthma, and general Debility has been attested by many citizens who are well known to the public, and whose statements can be seen on application to the agents. The most incredulous can find ample proof that this medicine is worth; their attention and a fair trial.

a fair trial.

For sale by A. B. S. D. Sands, 100 Fulton-st.; A. D. Scoyll & Co., 316, and C. H. Ring, 192 Broadway, J. S. I. Coddington, 203 Hudson-st. and 715 Broadway. E. M. Guon, 193 Rowery, corner of Grand-st.; Hall, Ruckie & Co., 208 Greenwich-st.; and by Druggists generally in the United States and Canada.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS .- The To PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.—The NEWTON CONFANY respectfully call the attention of Printers and Publishers to their improved Type and Stereodype Plates, ac. The improvement consists in giving to them a copper face, at about one-third additional cost, so that their durability is increased in direct preparation to the superior temesty of copier over type metal, which, according to correct experiments, is as 12 is to 1. From this single fact it will at once be perceived that a thin face of copier must give extraordinary endurance to printing surfaces, and experience has fully proved such to be the case. The Company have secured letters patent for the improvement, and they are prepared to receive and execute orders at their establishment, 8 North Williams S. New York.

The following papers are printed in the copper-faced type New York Courier and Enquirer. New York Dally Tribune; Boston Dally Journal; Boston Fing of Our Cimon; Boston Pictorial Drawing-Keom Companian, New York Organ, and others.

Seven Contrally.

Churches, Hotels, Steamships, &c. supplied with elegant Silver NAME and NUMBER PLATES of new and beautiful designs, plated in the most substan-tial manner, and elegantly engraved, at very low prices. Orders and samples sent by Express to a ny part of the country. EVERDELL, 362 Broadway, cor. Duane-st.

See advertisement of BABBITT's

F. H. SMITH offers for sale at 191 Pront-st., up stairs, 4 doors below Fulton-st., a general assortment of Fireworks, of the best quality, at reduced urices, which being of his own nanufacture can confidently be warranted. Also Fire Crackers at the lowest market rates. Designs and others are invoted to examine the stock, jet3 162.

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER WEAR.-First quality Ready made white and colored Grass and Lines Coats, Zephyr Cloth, Mermo, Alpaca, and Lines Coats, single milled Cussimere, Merino, Bombazane and Drilling Pantaloons, with a large assortment of Lines, Marselles and other Vests, at our usual moderate prices and other Vests, at our usual moderate prices.

Now's THE TIME.—

Now's the time and now's the hour All the crevices to scour, Yielding up to Lyon's power All the insect race.

Dust his magic powder o'er Ceiling, waimacet, wall and floor; Bed-bugs fall to rise no more, Rosches strew the place.

Byread his famed magnetic pills,
And rats, mice—those placus rils
Soon shall die in rooms, barns, mills,
Leaving not a trace.
Depót for LYON's Magnetic Powder and Pills, 424 Broadjeilo X\*

LEARY & Co., LEADERS and intro-

ucers of fashion for Gentler House, Broadway.

FowLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists

# NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1851.

Persons about leaving the City during the Summe onths can have the Duly Tribune sent to them by leaving or an earn have the Built Trabuse sent to them by leaving or sending their address to the Publication office, corner of pruce and Nassau etc., opposite the City Hall. Price 50 ents a menth, payable in advance.

The next number of The Tribune for European Circulation will be issued TO-MORROW MORN-ING at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest news up to the time of going to press. The Nigara sails from this port To-Morrow at 12 o'clock.

### Cheap Postage!

To-day the new Postage Law takes effeet, and a paid letter from New-York to New-Orleans is carried for three cents .-The rates on newspapers are also considerably reduced. We publish this morning a variety of interesting particulars with regard to postage under this law. It may not be all that might be desired, but it is a great improvement nevertheless, and we congratulate the country on its inauguration.

### The Legislature.

In the SENATE, yesterday, a Committee was appointed to draft a Congressional Apportionment bill. A bill was reported to improve and equalize the system of Taxation, and various other bills, mostly however of a local nature, were read and passed. An act was passed appropriating \$14,000 to pay the debts of the Mount Pleasant Prison, and \$12,000 more to meet its current expenses. The Gambling bill was referred to a committee, for what purpose is not stated.

In the Assembly, various bills were read a third time and passed-among them that allowing women who may be stockholders in any incorporated company to vote in the election of Directors and Trustees. A communication was received from the Governor in relation to the Census returns. The bill appropriating a postion of the U. S. Deposit Fund to the aid of Colleges, was under discussion at the time of adjournment.

Crime and its Punishment. We publish this morning the eloquent speech recently made by Victor Hugo in defense of his son, indicted for a newspaper article against the French law and custom of beheading those convicted of capital erimes. Its argument is put upon the ground of humanity alone; the question of expediency it does not touch, but shows how legal inflictions have grown milder and milder, and how with the advancement of civilization the tendency to abolish all cruel and retaliative punishments has constantly gained force. Hence, the journalist, who, on occasion of a shocking and disgusting exhibition of the ancient barbarism, raised his voice against the law and custom, did simply what the most generous and universal feeling prompts, and ought by no means speech, however, failed of its effect, and young Hugo was convicted, not so much, however, for this offense, as because his polit- and his paper are disagreeable to the Government, and they had no better

means of inflicting a blow upon both. The right of the community to punish crime is indisputable. It is the right of self-defease. To preserve order and secure its own amelioration Society has the right to do anything. In its earlier and ruder stages punishment is naturally harsh, prompt and unspairing. It partakes of the character of the political system, and like that its excesses are justified by its necessity. But as the world matures, as manners are softbecome less extreme. The rack and stake are laid aside; drawing, quartering and hanging in chains are erased from the statute books; branding, scourging and the pillory become obsolete; and the fact that though criminal, the offender is still endowed with humanity, and must be outraged by no needless insult, is partially recognized. So too the number of crimes punis' able with death is gradually diminished, till at last only one or two are left hable to that penalty, and in the natural course of things there is no doubt longer, and it give way to some more mode-

rate infliction. Whether that time has now arrived in this country is a question as to which we feel no uncertainty. In our view the dietate of expediency is to cease killing men. We cannot doubt that for society to proclaim the inviolability of life would cause individuals to regard it with deeper respect than now, and take it less frequently. Certainly death proves an inefficient preventive of murder. Every day, notwithstanding that atrocious crimes. In this city six criminals await their day of execution; even now the dismal sound of hammers building their gallows and fastening their coffins seems to echo in the streets; and yet only on Sunday two victims of a mad assassin were buried almost within sound of prevent crime, if it does not answer the only purpose for which Society has the right to substitute for it some other punishment of a responsibility enforced upon him, we still

advanced in intelligence and civilization to make the experiment. But whether made now or not, that it will be made cannot be doubted; all history attests the certainty of encouragement for his strength. such change.

In the younger and grosser times a criminal was regarded as absolutely nothing else than a criminal, on whom vengeance was to be wrought with implacable dispatch. His offense put him beyond the pale of man's sympathy, and, till Christianity, beyond that of God's forgiveness. But now the world has learned better, and he is regarded as not altogether inhuman and devilish. To the addition is made. It is that Society not merely aims at its own protection, but at proper endowments and aptitudes. the reform of its assailant. It has not merely a wrong to wreak, but a duty to and bears within it the germs of others still For why is it that no offender can so far

extrude himself from Society, or so wickedly violate all its order and all the rights of his fellow men as to release the latter from every obligation toward him, and to authorize them to seize and hustle him out of existence like a venomous reptile? It is because, after all his crimes, there still remains between him and them something that crime nor aught else can touch; namely: the relation of humanity. It is because he, criminal and they, crimeless, are essentially and vitally the same, and because that essence and vitality has been only covered up, not destroyed nor tarnished by his faults. And finally, it is because they recognize that the responsibility of those faults belongs not to him alone, but to them also-in short, to Society, which has had him under its institutions, and, by a long and complicated series of influences, has made him what he is, having perverted and imposed upon his original dispositions those vicious tendencies and impulses which occasion has developed into

We do not deny that there have been characters of so perverse a kind that crime seemed as natural to them as breathing or seeing. But in those cases it could as little be called crime as could the acts of a lunatic. It was merely the symptom of malady. We have heard of a lady otherwise possessed of excellent and exemplary qualities, who never entered a milliner's or jeweller's shop without an irresistible impulse to filch something. There was no malice nor evil in the deed, and its only appropriate punishment would be to subject her to the treatment of a physician, could one competent be found. As it was, the traders, knowing her infirmity, found their account in letting her take as much as possible, and sending the bill to her busband.

But in instances of sudden crime, committed by parties who had before given no reason to expect it, we should by no means be quick to contradict those modern thinkers who find the motive of the act either in ignorance or in the action of immature and deficient social institutions. Take the case of Dr. Webster for instance-a weak, passionate man, of extravagant habits and much personal vanity, out of money and purnever be placed in a condition where his peculiar moral and mental constitution would be brought into a crisis so terrible and fatal. Had Society been right, his development and life would all have been to usefulness, independence and honor. So too in the case of Count Bocarmé now on trial in Belgium for murdering his brotherunderwitted and unhappy; his youth was little else than a series of misfortunes .-When he reached manhood, his health being partially restored, his mother contracted a marriage for him. His hitherto dormant mind manifested a taste for chemistry, and he studied and experimented with ruinous ened and wealth increased, punishments passion. For his children he had the tenderest attachment. Having spent his own fortune he counted on their inheriting that of his brother-in-law, a cripple. The latter suddenly determines to marry. Thus the children will lose the fortune. To avert this the father poisons its owner under cir-

comstances of invsterious atrocity. Now we do not need to say that we feel for this crime all the aversion with which such a spectacle can be contemplated. We assent to the trial and punishment of the culprit according to the law. We would not weaken that the necessity even for that will be felt no | an iota the moral lessons drawn from the event, and held up as warnings before those who might perchance, be likewise led astray. But there is one moral lesson to us of supreme importance, that is not enough drawn from such events. They are not enough considered as accusations brought against existing Society. Ignorance is an accusation, poverty is an accusation, misery is an accusation, and so is vice; but crime is the worst and blackest accusation of all. Society, we, say, is supremely responsible for its existence. It penalty, we are shocked by the report of imposes upon the helpless individual in childhood an unfit education; it puts | tend. him in a false position in maturity; it perverts his affections and sentiments, surrounds him with temptations, denies him his natural wants, entertains him not as a beneficent friend, but as a hateful foe; and when finally driven to desperation, he comour church bells. If then, death does not | mits a crime, it comes in and panishes him for what, but for it, he would never have done. Admitting, if you please, that there use it, why employ it longer? Why not is justice in all the blame charged, all the

State of New York is certainly far enough rest upon Society; for it is greater, wiser and stronger than he, and owed him a bounteous and loving providence for his weakness, and a congenial and happy sphere and

There are thus two great inferences to be drawn from crime and its history. From the latter that punishment is tending to become merely the medication and cure of minds disordered; and from the former that Society has a higher mission than it has yet accomplished, namely : first, the healthy and thorough education of the affections and faculties of every individual, and then to offer to each such a field of life and ac- are true and intelligible or not. As to the object of punishment a new and momentous | tion as will favor and not prevent the harmonious, joyful and beneficent play of his

-Are we answered that this will require a very different Society from the present? perform. This is a great truth established. That we are talking of what will exist only after a thorough social revolution? We do not depy it. But that revolution time and science will accomplish and we count no effort lest which even faintly serves to hasten its final hour.

### The Destruction of Society.

Archbishop Hughes, having returned from Rome, took occasion on Sunday last to preach a sermon at St. Patrick's Cathedral in Mott-street, in which he unfolded to his hearers the result of his studies and observations during the months of his absence in Europe. The audience was a large one,-it could scarcely have been larger had His Grace returned wearing the purple mantle of a Cardinal,-and the interest intense. It was indeed not of the joyous and exultant kind which prevailed at the great public meeting at the Tabernacle held to congratulate Pius IX on the constitutional liberty, it was supposed he intended to confer upon his subjects; but now, the day, the place, and the purposes of the assenblage were solemn and religious, and the dominant feeling was properly of that serious and earnest sort which has survived illusions and now feeds upon the sober and poignant marrow of experience.

In truth, experience has abounded since Pius IX with indiscreet and unlucky goodness raised the banner of reform and humanity in Italy. The cuthusiastic salutations wherewith hopeful and generous hearts of every faith and every clime greeted him as the liberator of his country. have proved precipitate and mistaken; and the object of all those ovations, after a brief career of almost tragic vicissitude, returned to the traditional despotic policy of his court, now governs Rome by the help of foreign bayonets. And if it is recollected that this prince is the revered head of one of the greatest religious organizations in the world, and that Archbishop Hughes had but lately seen him, seen Rome, and communed with the men charged with the direction and government of that church, it is not surprising that his words should be listened to with extraordinary attention.

The sermon had two divisions, a theological and a political; our business is with the

The Archbishop regards the Italian people, and especially those of Rome, as corrupt and ungrateful, and why? Because sued by a relentless creditor. Now it is they insisted on the transformation of their not an exaggeration to say that, in a truly Government from an absolute into a constito be fined or imprisoned therefor. This | fraternal order of things, such a man could | tutional one. This was all they asked for, and had Pius IX freely granted and sincerely adhered to it after it was granted, he would never have had occasion to flee from Rome, and the Republic would not have been proclaimed there. This, we apprehend, is undeniable. The difficulty had its origin exclusively in the fact that the Pope having begun the work of reform, and exin-law. The murderer in his childhood was cited the spirit of liberty and progress, pertinaciously refused and resisted every request for the establishment of a Constitution and Representative Government in his States. But was it corruption and ingratitude to demand such a Government? Was it a mark of a deprayed and vicious people to insist upon constitutional guarantees for the liberties and rights of citizens, and against a return to the arbitrary rule and utter stagnation of Gregory XVI2

Evidently the Archbishop now thinks so but such was not his opinion formerly. He was present at the meeting at the Tabernacle; he sat in a prominent place on the platform during its proceedings; nav, he knew beforehand what those proceedings were to be; he knew that both the resolutions and the address to the Pope were based on no other idea than that he had founded and meant perfectly to establish a constitutional and liberal Government at Rome.

To that idea the Archbishop then uttered no protest, and took no exception. In a word, he publicly approved it. He virtually said that he, too, thought a Constitutional Representative Government would be a good thing for the Roman people, and that he rejoiced in the prospect of its establishment. How, then, can be now pronounce the Romans corrupt and ungrateful for contending for that very benefit, as for a matter of life and death? For our part, we should find them guilty of a worse corruption and a more radical ingratitude had they failed so to con--But this is not the main question which

the Archbishop brings up for discussion .-He goes back of governments, back of liberty and despotism, to announce that Society itself is at stake. In view of this issue it becomes of small moment whether there be little liberty or none at all. Anything is better than the Destruction of Society, and that calamity he regards as imminent. If we ask what threatens this evil, we are told that it is the doctrine of Humanity, a cernature less barbarous and irrevocable! The say that far more blame and responsibility tain pantheistic and trancendental somewhat.

which is perhaps not susceptible of more exact description.

Into this transcendentalism and pantheism we inquire no further. It would be hardly worth while to spend time in ruminating questions of such abstract metaphysics. Let us rather look at the practical side of the matter and judge the tree by its fruits. What is it that these Society Destroyers are atter? What do they mean to do? For that is the real question after all; if their ends are right and their means such as a man may use, it is not of so much consequence whether their philosophical theories purposes of these men we ought to be able speak as intelligently as any Archbishop, since our sympathies are with them and we belong to their party rather than that against which they are contending. These purposes are briefly and generally as

1. The abolition of monarchy and establishment of democratic republican Government, based on universal suffrage.

2. Universal education and equality of

3. Freedom of the press and unlimited right of Association.

4. The utter separation and mutual independence of Church and State; tolerance for all forms of belief.

5. Freedom of experiment for every social improvement or idea.

6. The confederation of republican na-

Such in general terms are the practical aims of the Socialist Democrats of Europe. On this platform they stand. Certainly MAZZINI and his coadjutors, who in the eyes of Archbishop Hughes, are no doubt the worst of Society Destroyers, seek for nothing and intend nothing which is not laid down in this programme or is not a direct corollory of its propositions. And would he Archbishop understand that the realization of these ideas is the annihilation of the social compact? Is it against them that the Catholic Church is now to wage internecine And what are the means by which it is

proposed to carry out these measures? First, the printing and disseminating of books and pamphlets-all right; we go for the liberty of the press, and only the weak and tyrannic fear it. Second, revolution when the times are ripe and despotism can be borne no longer-all right again; when the people are not free, they do well to free themselves as best they can. We recollect that Archbishop Hughes once gave something to help the Irish achieve liberty. No doubt the English Government would then have classed him also among the Society Destroyers. Circumstances alter cases.

-We, too, believe, that the question of Social Dissolution is now put before Christendom. But the alternative is by no means a return to absolute government, a muzzled press, and general stagnation. If modern Society is not to fall into anarchy, it must adopt a larger liberty, a freer expansion, more productive industry, and a juster distribution of its gains. It must throw wide the door to social reforms, and fearlessly follow the heavenly light of science on the path of progress. As if by a natural instinct of self-preservation has Society invincibly determined to adopt this course. The contest now waging in Europe is caused by the obstinate resistance of Kings and Aristocracies, whose interest lies in maintaining the rotten old order of things. They are the party really bent on destroying Society by destroying liberty and arresting development. That the Church should be on their side, we cannot but regard as a great and unnecessary misfortune.

## NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY Anniversary of the Philomathean and Eucleian Societies.

The Anniversary of the Philomathean and Eucleian Societies of the University, was celebrated last evening at the Eighth-street Church The Orator of the evening was Rev. Ggo. W. Ba-THUNE, D.D., and the Poet, John G. SAKE, Esq. The house was well filled, though not so crowded as on former occasions of a similar character-probably owing to the extreme heat of the weather.

Rev. Prof. HENRY read an opening Prayer, and then introduced the Orator of the evening. Dr. Bg-THUNE remarked that as he rose before his audience, he was reminded of his duty to address the young gentlemen of the Societies-not those who had hor ored them and himself by their presence. He had come to offer them some counsel in relation to their immediate circumstances and their impending responsibilities. There had been so many discourses of sim-

lar intent, that it was not easy to choose a subject at once fresh and practical. It is true that the well-taught child of our day is possessed more knowledge than the would argue poorly for our advancement if we remained in that position. There is need of reflection and foresight in the study of the Present, that we may improve the lessons of the Past for the benefit of the Future. Freely ye have received, freely give We acquire much from the precious lore written for our benefit by the painful hands of the mighty dead. To them we can make no return, but the debt is by no means cancelled ; our knowledge must be transmitted to those who surround and those who may follow us. It is pleasant to be served, but it is noble To doubt the generosity of your present purpose,

oung gentlemen, were uncharitable indeed. Pleasure has doubtless delusive charms for your quick senses, but it cannot have petrified all within, and you shrink with disgust from that mean ambition which leads us to trample on the fairest principles. You are among the foremost to fix your ardent gaze on the goal of patriotic usefulness. You have girded your garments tight about your loins, and long to spring forward in the race for the prize of your high alling. God speed you. The tempter will strew glittering fascinations seductively along your waygold and luxu, ies, ornaments and manifold devices. yet you must wish them not, desire them not. The methods of benefiting the minds of others, the

rue tests of an educated man, are multiform the great principles specially adapted to the exigencies of our social condition, and our social taste-one which is capable of very high cultivation, but which is little cared for in our system of Education-is Eloquence, trodien down and stifled by the iron-

shod hoof of severe Governments, has been often sunk to science in the bloody tomb of murdered Lib- but strong hopes are entertained that she will recover.

erty. It lives scarcely any where in Greece but in Republican Athens. At Rome, when the Republic emerged from the Monarchy, the Orator controlled the city. The Orators of Rome controlled the city when her legions were conquering the world. In every nation, the powers of the Orator have been conspicuous. Antipater deemed the subjugation of Athens not complete until she had delivered up to him her orators. Eloquence and dialectics were anciently deemed essential to a finished education.

No branch of Education, in the opinion of the speaker, had been so neglected in this country as Oratory. Rarely named even as a part of an Academic course, if his been fastened, in a few cases, to another Professorship or has been degraded to an unmeaning mechanical task. It more resembles the dry, hard skeleton from an anatomical cabi-net, than a proud, ardent, star-browed genius.-From the pulpit alone-which, the Orator was pained to say, presented many wretched specimens of oratory-is there any general public speaking. This was greatly to be deplored. Of all the means of education, the speaker considered none so well calculated to fit the student for public duty as the exercises of Literary Societies, such as he had the honer of addressing.

Dr. Bethune here announced his theme, viz . " The

Orator of the Present Time: the Secret of his Power, and the Motives to its exercise." We may easily undersand the effects produced by rhetorical elo mence, in a period when there were few books, and those produced only by the pen; when, with few exceptions, the voice was the sole channel of communi cation between mind and inind. The Orator then enjoyed almost a monopoly of public influence.

We live and act in circumstances widely different The steam printing-press, like an inexhaustible volcano, yearly pours forth a lava-like cruption of books upon every imaginable theme, while pamphlets fly around us thick as the flakes of ashes which overwhelmed Pompeii; and newspapers are as essential as the morning and evening loaf. (Laughter and applause.) It is well that we have the privilege of reading what we choose, for if we were compelled to read the works of writers now lying dead on the back shelves of booksel lers' shops, it would be as great a nuisance as the grinding organs along our streets. If Solomon sighed at the multitude of books in his day, and declared that "much study was a weariness of the fissh," how very tired he would be, had he hved till now

So rapid are our means of multiplying and diffusing thought, that men's minds are stirred by the events of the times, almost before they have transpired. The Press is the grand instrument of the world's elevation. Yet, like every other blessing intrusted to human hands, it may be abused for mischief. But be it remembered, that if it be potent for evil, it is much more potent for good; as Truth is more potent than Error. Yet the power of the Press, great as it is, is in-

ferior to that of the Orator. The speaker would boldly assume that the power of the Orator has not diminished since ancient times. We regret that space fails us to follow out his arguments in benaif of the cultivation of Oratory. The orator should be familiar with the secret springs that mold human actions , he must will his auditors and learn to guide them while they remain unconscious of the spell The Oration closed with a few earnest words of

counsel to young men. It was an able production, and the speaker was frequently interrupted by the applause of his audience. He was heard with marked

The Poet of the evening, Mr. John G. Saxe, was then introduced. The Poem, in accordance with the general expectation, from the known ability of the author for harmonious verse and humorous de lineation-was filled with choice bits of humor and produced a great effect. It treated of the Poet's escape from

"The stern barrier of an office-door," whence the poet proceeds to "Sing New-England :-- land of hill and date, Of lofty mountains and of sturdy men-"

Where human work enlarges human worth." A variety of historical reminiscences follow in their course, and the poet speaks feelingly of "the proud mausoleum,"

Where Freedom rose, and Warren fell !"

The scene changes: "'T is early Summer;"

The great men of the nation are adverted to, among them Franklin-

"A man of genius, ruled by common sense. A Yankee of the genuine stamp is introduced.— The poet owns, "he likes the composite man, a genuine Yankee"-who

"Is find of ciphering; but when his logic's done, His magic number still is Number One!" "He guesses better than a Delphie Seer."

"He sees squeducts in bubbling springs; Buildings in stones; and cash in everything." All that is noble in his mind."

But worships only God."

The Poem was a happy effort, and was greatly ap-At 10 o'clock the ceremonies concluded, and the audience dispersed.

-This evening the Alumni of the University will celebrate their Anniversary at the chapel of the University buildings, when the Annual Oration will be

delivered by Howard CROSBY, Esq. SPIRIT RAPPINGS-MR. GREELEY'S OPINton.-We have received from the West two or three letters requesting us to state whether, previous to Mr. GREELEY's leaving for Europe, his views had changed with regard to the nature of the mysterious demonstrations which of late have attracted such attention in various parts of the country. In reply to this we can only say that shortly after arriving in London Mr. G. wrote a letter to The Athenaum newspaper, denying the charge that he had ever used The Tribune to advocate a belief in the spirituality of the demonstrations. Part of that letter was published, in-

cluding the following sentence: My opinions did certainly, at one time, incline to "My opinious did certainly, at one time, menne to that hypothesis, that the noises were made by spirits! and I am still unable clearly to account for the phenomens I have witnessed, or believe to have been witnessed by credible persons, on any other grounds. But I now incline to the belief that Mesmerism, Clairvoyance and Jugglery combined, may yet fursish a cline to the mystery."

IMPROVEMENTS IN GAS-LIGHTS .- An improvement in the method of lightning with gas has ecently been announced in Paris, which promises to be of importance. It has been used with success in the office of the Press, and excites the admiration of all who see it. The light proceeds from a small vessel provided with tubes which send forth long jets of flame, which play on another vessel placed a short distance above the first. The gas is brought into the large vessel; this is heated by the flame below; it heats gradually and soon doubles its volume; when doubled, the same illuminating matter comes in contact with double the quantity of atmospheric air; and hence burns with greater intensity and without less; nearly one half being lost when the gas is not expanded. A small capsule of platins serves to divide the flame, and as it is heated, be comes luminous itself. The arrangement is such as to obviate the danger of explosion, and much cheaper materials can be used for the production of the gas, than in the ordinary method.

"THE TRIAL OF EVER DEANS," & brilliant colored engraving from the painting of Lander, is published by N. Currier, 152 Nassau-st. B forms a large cabinet picture, representing the acene in which Effic rushes to her unfortunate father, as he ell senscless on the floor of the Court-House. A variety of striking groups are introduced, which, with their bold contrasts of countenance and costume.pre sent an animated and impressive spectacle. The engraving, in an appropriate frame, is adapted to produce an admirable effect, and would furnish an attractive ornament for the parlor or library.

The girl stabbed by Riley, at Wifhamsburgh on Saturday last, was not dead last night,